

Busck, *Archips postvittanus* (Walker) and *Capua reynoldsiana* Swezey. The larva pupates within the host chrysalis without making a cocoon. The adult issues from the anterior end by breaking a somewhat ragged hole.

## Status of Sugar Cane Pests in Hawaii in the Year 1927

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(Presented at the meeting of March 1, 1928)

### **Leafhopper, *Perkinsiella saccharicida* Kirk.**

No infestations of any importance came to our attention during the year. Most everywhere in the cane fields only an occasional leafhopper was to be found. In a few instances they became noticeably numerous but not abundant enough to be injurious. Their enemies soon increased so as to have the pest again reduced to scarcity. The chief enemies were *Paranagrus optabilis* and *Ootetrastichus beatus*, introduced egg-parasites, and *Cyrtorhinus mundulus*, the small bug which sucks the eggs, introduced from Australia.

### **Cane Borer, *Rhabdocnemis obscura* (Boisd.).**

The borer has been in the usual satisfactory control by the N. Guinea Tachinid (*Ceromasia sphenophori* Vill.), except in a number of instances where mature cane has stood for a long time before harvesting, and the borers were working on the cane that was buried beneath an accumulation of dead leaves or trash, so that the infested canes were not accessible to the parasites. A considerable amount of loss has resulted thus. On one plantation the loss was estimated at \$200,000.00.

### **Leafroller, *Omiodes accepta* (Butl.).**

No outbreak. Hardly any noticeable injury by this pest for a number of years.

### **Armyworms, *Cirphis unipuncta* (Haw.) and *Spodoptera mauritia* (Boisd.).**

Quite satisfactorily controlled now in most places since the introduction of the parasites from Mexico in 1923. There are now at least eight valuable introduced parasites working on armyworms.

Only two outbreaks of any importance were reported during the year. These were of the nutgrass armyworm, and the cane soon recovered from the setbacks received when quite young.

**Cane Grub, *Anomala orientalis* (Waterh.).**

No injury. Only rarely a specimen of the beetle or grub met with. Kept in control by the introduced Philippine wasp *Scolia manilae* Ashm.

***Aphis sacchari* Zehntner.**

No serious infestations. Well controlled by introduced ladybeetles, parasites, lacewing flies and syrphid flies.

**Mealybugs.**

*Pseudococcus boninsis* (Kuwana) is so completely controlled by *Aphycus terryi* as to be rarely met with. *Trionymus sacchari* (Ckll.) generally prevalent as usual. The introduced ladybeetles on mealybugs do not attack this species to much extent, being so well secluded behind the leafsheaths. No mealybug parasite works on this mealybug here.

**Mole Cricket, *Gryllotalpa africana* (Beauv.).**

Only in a few instances was there injury by this pest. In each case where cane was planted in wet or swampy regions infested by mole crickets which ate out some of the "eyes" of the cuttings, so as to necessitate replanting. A parasite (*Larra luzonensis* Rohwer) has been introduced and is now well established. It will no doubt in time bring about a reduction of damage by this pest.

**Grasshopper, *Oxya chinensis* (Thunb.).**

There were a few instances in which this grasshopper ate cane sufficiently as to make a very ragged appearance, and possibly made somewhat of a check to the cane. These were always where there was an abundance of nutgrass in the fields or along roadsides and borders of fields.

**Wireworms, *Monocrepidius exsul* Sharp.**

No trouble from wireworms was reported. Perhaps this was due to non-planting of fields last year in the regions where wireworms were prevalent as the injury by them is chiefly eating out the "eyes" of recently planted "seed" cane.